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The Objections of the Levant Company answered.

Object. 1. THat their Impriſonment of Sir *Sa.* and their ſeiſure of his Eſtate, was in their own defence; for impriſoning their Factors, and ſeiſure of all their Eſtates: for that (otherwiſe) he would have devoured them.

Anſw. 1 Sir *Sa.* (by his Commiſſion, the Grand Seignors Capitulations, the Cuſtom of that Embaſſie, and by his Articles with that Company) was authoriſed Governor and Judge in all Cauſes, there, belonging to this nation; and thereby might juſtifie the impriſonment of any *Engliſh* man under his Charge, or the Sequeſtration of any of theirs, or their Factors Eſtates, on a lawfull occaſion; and ſays, that the Companies reſiſtance, in ſuch caſe, was not only unlawfull, but deſtructive to Government it ſelf.

2. That, though he had a juſt occaſion, yet he denies, that he did ever impriſon their Factors, or ſequeſter their Eſtates, but ſays, that by a particular Covenant with the Company (amongſt other things) he being obliged to cauſe all their pub-

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lique orders to be obſerved, (and one of them being, that (when any debt ſhould ariſe in *Turkie*, payable by the Company) he ſhould cauſe the ſame to be levyed by an equal Average, on all the Engliſh Eſtates in the place.) In *Anno* 1645. the Companies Debts being caſt up by their Officers there, and a Leviation agreed on to be made by their Factors, for the payment of that debt, (According to the Companies publique Orders and Cuſtoms in that behalf) ſome particular Members of that Company, contrary to their Publique Rules, gave Order to their reſpective Factors, not to pay their parts thereof, except by force.

3. Which comming to the Creditors eares (being moſt of the Grand Seignors Subjects) they ſoon repaired to the *Turkiſh* Juſtice, and upon Sir *Sa.* promiſe at the Nations intreaty (after the Leviation agreed) to ſee them ſatisfied, the Creditors would have made him reſponſible for the others Debts.

4. *Whereupon* the Buſineſs comming before the publique *Divann*, the *Vizier* ſent forth his Officers to demand the Debt of the Nation, impriſoned the Perſons, and ſequeſtred the Eſtates of ſuch as refuſed to pay their parts, (which was but Juſtice in him on the Factors defaults.)

5. And whereas in ſuch Caſe, the *Vizier* might have ſent them to the Common Gaol (in favour to Sir *Sa.* on their behalf) he ſent them only to his Houſe, untill they ſhould cauſe the moneys owing by them to be paid.

6 Where they were ſo far from being kept as Priſoners, that they had a plentifull Table kept for them, all the while apart, at Sir *Sa.* his charge, and (upon his Paroll to the *Vizier*) had liberty all the day time to go about their own Occaſions.

7. But during the time of their ſtay there (which was near a month) thoſe refractory Factors were ſo far from paying their Debts, that (preten*d*ing Orders from their Principals to the contrary) they joined together, and (by a greater Leviation than before, made on the Trade and Nation) they bribed the *Turks*, procured Sir *Sa.* to be ſupended from the duties of his Charge, and (before any intimation given to, and without any Authority from this State) by their own Election procured a

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Common factor of the place, to be made their Agent, in Sir *Sa.* his steed; and by force of Money so continued him suspensed, seazed his estate, sequestred his profits, and prosecuted him at the *Turkish* Law, for 15. months together, before Sir *Thomas Bendish* his arrival.

8. During which time, he was so bound up by their Agents bribes, and the *Turkish* power, that he had no means to offend the Company; and from the beginning of his Embassie, till that time, it will appear by their own letters (besides many a thanks from them, for his care of their Affaires) that they had no question with him, but about the Strangers Consulage (a valuable perquisite of that Embassie worth 4 or 5000 *l. per annum*, which the Company would fain have had from him) and was really the Original, if not the only ground of all disputes, between them, as themselves in some of their own Letters Confesse.

9. Which if made good (as Sir *Sa.* is punctually able to prove) there was certainly so little ground or cause for a defence on the Companies part, that the offence will appear to be wholly on their sides, and that Sir *Sa.* was only the Defendant, *Ab origine*, as he hath been all along (and as at this day he is.)

Object. That by orders under Sir *Sa.* his hand, and otherwise, they have proved, the first offence to have been given by him; and that his witnesses have been also heard.

Answ. 2. Upon this bare pretence, Sir *Sa.* hath been prosecuted by the Company these ten years past, and more, and what ever they may pretend, they have not in all this time produced one witness, but parties to their Complaint.

1. And though these witnesses (under a like pretence that the businesse may perhaps prove criminal in the issue) be admitted *de bene esse* only by the Committeee (to whom the Cause is now referred for examination) yet on the other side Sir *Sa.* hath not to this day examined one witnesse through on his part; so, no judgement can be given, nor report yet be made by the Committee, wherefore to judge him before a full examination, were to conclude him *ex parte.*

2 And lastly for Answer to those warrants, which the Company say they have produced under his own hand (and he denies not to bee his) he doubts not, by some Clauses and reserves in those very warrants, and Instructions (without other help) to free himself from this objection, or any Act of force on his part effected (or so much as intended) by him against the Company or any of theirs, these orders being prepared only and lodged in his Servants hands, in order to his own defence, and by way of prevention only, of that force which hee was advertized, the Company intended against him, and their factors soon after discovered, And put upon him; (some time before those warrants came to light) by means whereof never any thing was put in execution, nor ought Acted by his Servants, or by vertue of his said directions, upon the Factors or any of theire estates.

Object. 3. That Sir *Sackvile* sues the Company for that, which the Parliament warranted and avowed them in, and they Acted but as Servants to the Parliament.

Answ. 1. The Parliaments Commitment of Sir *Sa.* (upon their bare and sole Complaint) after his arrival in *England*, will hardly amount to a justification of what they did to him in *Turky*; unles they make good that complaint on which he was committed by the Parliament after his arrival here.

2. But if the Company can produce any other warrant or avowment from the Parliament, for their causing him to be suspended (as before recited) either before Sir *Thomas Bendishes* arival at *Constantinople*, or for the imprisonment of his person, and their seizure of his estate there, (after Sir *Tho. Bendishes* coming) or plunder of his house &c. (which hereafter will come to be related) he offers readily (and without regret) to withdraw his sute at the Law, where his action for the present is, for their false Imprisonment there and by the way only, and his Damages.

Object. 4. That under the Notion of the Act of Oblivion, he pretends Indempnity for all his offences, Criminal, and under that pro-

protection, granted him by the Committee, he ſhrowds himſelf from their particular Actions, whilſt he ſues them at the Law, for thoſe things whereof he pretends indemnification.

Anſw 4. Though he hath not hitherto pleaded that Act (nor in this Cauſe conceives he ſhall have any occaſion) yet he hath no reaſon to lay by any part of his Armour againſt ſo implacable and powerful an Enemy; knows not why his pleading that Act ſhould barr him from proſecuting any of his particular Debts, Nor in the mean time can his aſſuming of that priviledge from the Committee be any barr to any of them, or any of their private Actions againſt him: Neither doth he (nor ſhall he ever) make any other uſe of that protection from the Committee, than intended by it, for his ſecurity, in order to his defence, during the dependence of the cauſe before them; And when ever the Company ſhall deſiſt there or withdraw their Complaint in Parliament, he ſhall not refuſe to appear to any Action of theirs at law; And till then, holds it not reaſonable to be lyable to anſwer the ſame things in two Courts of Juſtice at once.

Object. 5. That he was an Enemy to the Parliament, and divers of their Welwiſhers, particularly marked out by him for ruine.

Anſw. 5. Though Companies (Eſpecially this) are confident enough, and becauſe they cannot bluſh, may ſay what they pleaſe, yet theſe have not hitherto taken the liberty to aſſert any ſuch thing againſt Sir *Sa.* in any of their publike Complaints, or Petitions to the Parliament, but by private whiſpers and inſinuations: Nor have they otherwiſe proved any thing, tending to that end, but by ſurmiſe, and without knowing hitherto, what he is able to anſwer for himſelf: And in

the mean time upon hearſay or ſuſpition for any to condemn another, were a great Injuſtice, though perhaps merely for his Relations and obligations to the former Court) there may be ſome grounds for this Suſpition; which alſo in the Iſſue will prove rather an injurious Malice and Imagination, than any thing of Reality and Truth.

Object. 6. That he reſiſted the Authority of Parliament, in oppoſing Sir *Thomas Bendiſh* ſent Ambaſſador by them.

Anſw. 6. Sir *Sa.* denies he ever oppoſed Sir *Thomas Bendiſh*, though he confeſſes he did not help him; nor had reaſon, except better warranted, than he ever could diſcover to himſelf to be to this day, he conceiving the Company not able to prove, that Sir *Thomas* had any full Orders or effectual Commiſſion from the Parliament to be either the Ambaſſador extraotdinary, or Ordinary, for this Nation, with the Grand Seignor; the Ordinance of Parliament produced by them, directs his going Ambaſſador, or Agent, or Conſull for the Merchants Affairs, not for the States; and this without any Superſedeas to Sir *Sa.* his Commiſſion, or mention of this Revocation in it, or in any other Order by the Parliament, that he ever ſaw or heard of. And Sir *Tho.* his Commiſſion (if he had any at all, any legal one) ought to have been agreeable to that warrant whereon it was grounded, which Sir *Tho.* his was not.

2. But if Sir *Thomas* had any ſuch Commiſſion; yet if he never ſhewed it, how could Sir *Sa.* be ſaid to diſobey it? the truth is, he never ſhewed it, nor pretended to any, but the late Kings Commiſſion, which he refuſed alſo to ſhew, or any other warrant, for his Miſſion, when needfull, and required by Sir *Sa.*

3. Beſides thoſe Credentials delivered to the *Vizier*, brought with him for his Introduction, were under the High Commiſſion Seal, and Queen *Elizabeths* Arms (when that

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that Office had been caſt down by Parliament two years before) And thoſe Seals never before that time ſeen beyond the Seas.

4. And that Letter, which he brought for Sir *Sa.* his Revocation, was under a doubtfull, and no more anthentique a Seal than the other, defaced at leaſt, and ſo the Signature alſo, if not counterfeit.

5. So that the whole frame of his pretended Embaſſie, and every ſtep of his toward it, being juſtly to be ſuſpected (Sir *Thomas* not being able to prove ſo much as his Miſſion, and refuſing to ſhew his Commiſsion) with the expence of 35000 *l.* levied on the Trade, and Nation, allowed (if not warranted) by the Company, purchaſed his Introduction, and (into the Bargain) the perſon of Sir *Sackvile* to be rendred into his and the Companies power, and thereon inſtantly (and without Warrant or Authority from the late King, the then Parliament, or this State) ſent him Priſoner for *England*, plundred his Houſe, ſeiſed his *Cancellaria*, poſſeſt the Papers of his Embaſſie, Evidences of his Eſtate, turned his Wife, Children, and Family out of their Manſion Houſe, and in a barbarous manner ſent them after.

However upon theſe, and other like falſe ſuggeſtions by the Company, (to prolong their Sute) and after a ten years Impriſonment (hitherto without proof) through their Publique Clamours, and the Parliaments miſ-information, and their Incogniſance hitherto of the Truth, by Order of the firſt of *May* laſt, his Tryal at the Law (after Licence from the Protector, and Parliaments permiſſion) was ſtopped, (Juſt when all his Witneſſes were brought up to Town, ſome of them one hundred, and others two hundred miles off, the Jury ſummoned, his Council feed, and all things ready for a Hearing.)

Which being contrary to all Preſidents, conſtant Rules, and Declarations of all former Parliaments, he humbly yet hopes

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hopes (upon their betrer Information may be redreſſed.) And (notwithſtanding his being under Reference upon any Subjects pretence againſt him whatever) that he may yet enjoy the Privilege of a Free-man, till condemned, and by their favour be left at liberty to ſue his particular Right at the Common law; The benefit whereof was never yet denied to any, that had not Iudicially forfeited it, which he is confident to affirm, hath not hitherto been made good; nor (by the aſſiſtance ~~of~~, and Iuſtice of the Committee) will ever be proved againſt him.

FINIS.